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Cactus Dahlias

1927

# CATALOGUE of DAHLIAS

The Best from the World's Collection Grown at

# The Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn'a

## Read Carefully Before Ordering

F YOU want dahlias absolutely true to name—no substitution—here they are; you can depend on them absolutely.

In presenting our catalogue for the spring of 1927, we would call attention to the exceptionally choice list of varieties which it contains. While in no sense a complete list of all varieties of this charming flower, it represents the very best of the older varieties with the addition of the cream of recent introductions. The prices given are moderate when healthy stock—we send out no other—true to name is taken into consideration.

The prices in this catalogue cancel those of previous lists and are good for the season of 1927 only.

Early orders facilitate shipping and will be appreciated. Orders are filled in rotation, and to secure some varieties—the stock of which is limited—it will be necessary to order early.

We guarantee all stock to be healthy and true to name. No substitution will be made unless we are instructed to do so. A list of second choice, however, often saves time and secures certain varieties when stock is rapidly running low. The stock offered consists of strong, dormant, dry tubers; no green plants.

The prices are net, and orders should be accompanied by check or postal money order. Money sent loose in letters will be at the risk of the sender, unless the letter is registered.

The price quoted is for a single tuber. The price per dozen will be ten times that of the single rate. Not less than six of any one variety sold at the dozen rate.

Orders amounting to one dollar or over will be sent prepaid by parcel post. For a less amount postage should be included extra at the rate of five cents per tuber.

Packing. Our tubers are sent out well packed and protected by sawdust and fine shavings, so that they carry well and are usually

#### THE SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS

received in fine condition, which has brought in return many complimentary letters.

Our advice is to have your dahlia shipment by parcel post insured. When we have delivered them to the postoffice our responsibility ceases. In case of loss or damage, our record will enable you to collect from the postoffice. In case of damaged packages, always keep the package and contents as evidence.

If you desire your dahlias by express, charges collect, we will send larger roots, and extra ones gratis will be added to partly defray charges.

For those who are not familiar with the names of varieties, we will make a selection, giving good value if the amount to be invested and the types desired are mentioned.

Whenever you write always give full name with street number, city or town, county and state. This often saves much inconvenience to all concerned.

All correspondence should be addressed just as we give it below, and checks and money orders drawn to the order of Somerhousen Dahlia Gardens. We accept fresh, clean two cent stamps for amounts up to one dollar. Larger denominations are not acceptable.

Visitors are always welcome to our trial gardens and farm, during week-days. As we believe in late planting, and practice it, we usually have plants in flower after September 1st, rarely before it, but from that time until frost the display of color is wonderful.

Very truly yours,

#### SOMERHOUSEN DAHLIA GARDENS,

8601 Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. Buckenham, Proprietor.

## How to Raise Dahlias Successfully

How to Keep Dahlias Until Planting Time. When you receive your dahlia tubers, do not put them in some out-of-the-way place to dry out and die. Unpack them and lay the tubers flat on their sides in a box of damp earth, taking care to see that the sprout or eye is turned up. Do not use wet or sticky soil. Use soil that is damp enough to crumble nicely. Cover the tubers with three or four inches of this soil and set them in a cool place until planting time.

Planting Time. This varies somewhat with the locality, as well as with the time you wish the dahlias to bloom. In the Middle Atlantic section of this country, planting can be done from May 1st to June 15th for the average crop of flowers. Further south planting can be done in February and March. In the New England States, where the season may be short, planting can be made after the danger of frost is past. Nothing is gained by planting too early. It is best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed, and is in good working condition. If planted too early, when the ground is cold and damp, the tubers may rot. Dahlias bloom in from eight to ten weeks after planting. This fact is often of value in deciding when to plant and when the flowers are desired. Some of the finest exhibition blooms are obtained from planting as late as the 1st of July. We usually begin about June 25 and finish about August 1.

Location for Planting. An open sunny place is the best location for the great majority of dahlias. Except in a few instances they do not succeed in heavily shaded spots. Some of the more delicate varieties do better in partial shade, especially during the hotter portion of the day. Some of the finest exhibition flowers can be produced only in partial shade, which protects their delicate coloring from the fading action of the sun. If too much shade, the plants run to long stalks and foliage with few or no flowers. In the sun they form stocky, well-developed plants.

They are the better for some protection from sweeping winds which are likely to come after they have made their growth. Planted along a wall, fence or arbor, and among shrubbery, they are not so apt to become broken by the wind and storm and the plants are not likely to become lopsided and unshapely.

The Soil and Its Preparation. Dahlias do well on a great variety of soils. A light well-drained sandy loam is the best suited to their needs, but they will grow and do well in clay loam, sand and even in ashes. The large tubers require a great deal of moisture, but wet soil is fatal to them, so that good drainage becomes essential. If the soil is heavy, it may be made suitable by the addition of sand, leaf-mold or ashes( well spaded in and incorporated so as to break up the clay and make it porous. A certain amount of vegetable matter derived either from well-rotted manure or leaf-mold is helpful in furnishing humus which aids in retaining soil moisture in dry weather.

The soil should not be prepared until it is in good working condition, that is when it is mellow and crumbles when dug and does not cling to the spade or fork. Never plant in wet, pasty soil, such as clings to the fork or spade. The soil should be finely pulverized and is then in the proper condition for receiving the tubers. The soil should be dug to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches.

While many growers prefer to add manure as a fertilizer when planting, it is not essential; it may even prove detrimental in producing too rank growth of the plants and consequent paucity of flowers. The proper time to fertilize is after the growth has been attained and the flower buds begin to appear. Fresh manure in contact with the tubers when planted may cause them to rot and prove fatal, therefore avoid its use.

Planting the Tubers. The tubers should be planted from five to six inches below the surface of the soil. This puts them down in the moist layer of

the soil and prevents them from drying out and becoming stunted during the hot, dry weather of midsummer. Dahlias are great lovers of moisture, and this can only be constantly maintained at this depth.

Lay the tuber flat on its side, that is, with the long axis horizontal. Never stand a tuber upright or on end, as the new roots are given out from the junction of the sprout with the tuber, and if these are not well covered and in a constantly moist situation, they will fail to develop the large roots which eventually become tubers, or as some people prefer to call them, potatoes. Dahlia tubers, while they are not potatoes, require much the same conditions for development as do potatoes.

In planting, see that the eye or sprout is turned upwards, so that it can grow without hindrance. The eye can be found on the crown end of the tuber. The crown end is the portion where the tuber joined the stalk of the old plant from which it was taken. When you have laid the tuber on its side, sprout up, and five or six inches deep in the ground, cover with finely pulverized soil, filling the hole up even with the surface, pressing carefully so as not to break the sprout. If conditions are favorable the sprout will grow rapidly and appear above ground in from ten days to two weeks.

Cultivation. As soon as the sprouts have grown two or three inches above the ground it is time to cultivate. Hoe the surface of the ground and keep free from weeds. This should be done often and the surface should never be allowed to form a crust. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. The day following a rain is usually the best time. Cultivate deep (two or three inches), and continue until the plants begin to bloom; then stop, as cultivation will now do harm. Breaking the surface prevents the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil and allows the plants to take it up.

Supporting the Plants. When the plant has attained the height of twelve to fifteen inches, a stake five feet long and tapering to a point at the lower end should be securely driven into the ground at a distance of three or four inches from the plant, and the plant tied to it. From time to time as growth continues, the upper portion of the stem and branches should be secured. In this way the plants will remain upright and the large, heavy branches prevented from breaking off from their own weight by the winds. Use strips of muslin. An old sheet torn into strips of an inch in width makes a most satisfactory tying material. Soft hemp twine will answer, but small twine and string usually cut and injure the stalks.

Proper Time to Use Fertilizer. When the buds begin to form, then begin fertilization. The plant has now made the major portion of its growth and fertilizer will do no harm. If fertilized early the plants are apt to become rank, all stems and foliage, and too tall. Old, well-rotted cow manure worked into the soil is best. Usually it is not obtainable, and in its stead pulverized sheep manure may be used. Pure bone meal and acid phosphate, equal quantities of each make a good mixture, and a good handful scattered around the plant for a distance of a foot should be worked into the soil. In addition, one or two teaspoonfuls of nitrate of soda will increase the size of the flowers if applied in the same manner when the buds begin to develop. The latter is a strong salt and should be used sparingly and not applied oftener than once in two weeks. Weak liquid manure may be given once a week.

Disbudding. In order to obtain flowers of good quality as well as large exhibition blooms, allow the terminal bud only to remain on each shoot; remove the other down to the second pair of leaves. After the first flower has bloomed (terminal bud), the sprouts in the axils of the second pair of leaves will push ahead and produce buds. Of these all but the terminal bud should be removed. On the above principle, disbudding should be practised, as it gives larger and more perfect flowers. For the finest large exhibition blooms disbudding should be done along the entire length of branch or stem; fewer flowers will be the result, but their quality will more than compensate for the loss in numbers.

Watering. As a general rule, dahlias should not be watered unless

the ground is very dry, or during long periods of drought. If you water them, give plenty so that it goes deep. Frequent sprinkling of the surface does more harm than good, for it brings the roots near the surface, where they are apt to suffer from their inability to get a constant supply of moisture, such as they get when they are deeper down in the soil.

Digging for Winter. As soon as the frost has cut the tops of the dahlias, the sap recedes into the roots. Two or three days after a heavy, killing frost is the best time to dig the roots. Cut the stalks back to within two or three inches from the crown. In digging use a spade, fork or longhandled shovel, and dig wide of the plant, say fifteen to eighteen inches, to avoid cutting off the tubers. Some varieties have very long necks and tubers, while others have short ones. By digging wide you take no risks. Do not pull the clumps out of the ground, but dig deep and lift the soil and the tubers as you go round the plant. This enables you to get the clumps out without breaking the necks. A tuber with a broken neck is usually no good. The young dahlia plant grows from a sprout on the crown, which is that part of the lower end of the old plant where the tubers join the stem. In order that a tuber may grow it must have direct connection with the sprout on the crown by means of an unbroken neck. This explains the failure of dahlias to grow in many instances. A clear, sunny day is ideal for digging dahlias, and when you have lifted the clumps allow them to stand in the sun for two or three hours, after which any excess soil may be removed and they are then ready for their permanent storing place.

Storing. The best place to store dahlias is a good, cool cellar, such as will keep potatoes well, and where the temperature remains fairly constant at from forty to forty-five degrees, and the air is neither too damp nor too dry. Stored dahlias are so apt to suffer from the latter condition. Cellars with heaters and cement floors are usually too dry and the roots shrivel up. To a certain extent this may be prevented by lining barrels or boxes with a good, heavy thickness of paper and thus excluding the drying air.

In all cases pack the clumps one on top of the other, each clump upside down for draining. In the stem of the dahlia is a strong, rank, acrid juice, which if allowed to settle back into the crown may cause the whole clump to rot. Turning upside down allows this juice to drain out, and is favorable to the preservation of the crown. In case you have labeled your varieties, always tie the label around the neck of one of the tubers to make sure that it will not come off and get mixed with others. If the label is tied around the stem, above the crown, as the stem dries and shrivels it becomes loose and is apt to fall off when the clump is turned upside down.

In case the temperature and moisture conditions have been all right, your roots will need no further attention until spring, when planting time arrives.

It is well, however, to look at the roots every three or four weeks, especially if the cellar is dry, and an occasional sprinkling with water and covering with several thicknesses of an old carpet or bags will prevent them becoming dead dry, and carry them through until spring.

Division of Clumps. About a week before planting time, look over your clumps and divide them to single tubers, having at least one good, visible sprout on the attached portion of the crown. Never plant a whole dahlia clump, the results will be little short of failure. Each tuber with its neck and piece of crown containing at least one eve will give the best and strongest plant that it is possible to get from a dahlia. The size of a tuber has very little to do with the results; small tubers are as good as large ones, and sometimes much better; some of the finest varieties have poor roots at best and their tubers usually come through the winter in a more or less shriveled condition in spite of our efforts.

Systems of Planting. It is well to remember that dahlias are large plants, requiring plenty of space for their best development. At least three feet or more apart, where the space is available, is ideal. Where space is limited they can be crowded down to two and a half to two feet apart, but

the closer they are planted the smaller will be their growth. Where they are planted singly and irregularly, three feet is sufficient; in a garden row or along a fence where the row is single they may be crowded to two feet apart and still do well. Such plants should not have the centre shoot pinched, but should be allowed to grow on to a single stem, which will need staking.

For those who wish to plant dahlias in a plot or field (and this is the right way to do it if space permits) we recommend planting in rows four or five feet apart and the plants two to four feet apart in the rows. This can be done quite easily by running furrows six inches deep with a hand cultivator plow and dropping the tubers, sprout up, the proper distances apart along the rows; then cover up carefully to protect the sprouts and when the latter have come up so that two sets of leaves have developed, then pinch out the sprout above the second set of leaves. This gives a bush of four branches, which will form a short, self-supporting, stocky plant. Pinching delays flowering about two weeks, a fact worth remembering, especially for those who have a short season. The plants should be cultivated between the rows and treated otherwise as for dahlias in general.

Commercial growers usually prepare the ground as in the preceding and plant the tubers ten to fifteen inches apart. The plants are not pinched, and they support each other by their massed condition in the rows.

Enemies of the Dahlia. The dahlia is, generally speaking, rather free from enemies, but at times an occasional plant is attacked in one of several ways. We have found the cut-worm and the stalk-borer to give us most trouble.

The cut-worm often attacks the young shoot just as it emerges from the ground. Usually if the sprout is healthy and vigorous, secondary shoots come up a little later, or other sprouts from the crown may start. Later on when the flower buds are opening the worm may attack the flowers and destroy them. When they do, they do it quickly and leave little behind. At that time the best method of attack is to use a flashlight after dark and examine each plant carefully and the worm is usually easy to find. This method offers the surest possibilities for destroying them. At times attacks on the plants from cut-worms may be prevented by making a poisoned bran-mash and sprinkling or making a ring of it around the plant.

In wet seasons the slugs are troublesome in ascending the stems and rapidly devouring the foliage and flowers and causing great havoc, usually choosing the finest specimens, as though from malice aforethought. Handpicking and close watching will usually give the best results. A dry ring of powdered lime around the plant will suffice to keep them away as long the the lime remains a dry powder.

The stalk-borer is the larva of an insect which deposits its eggs in the fall at the base of the stems of old weeds and grasses. In May the larvae hatch and crawl to nearby thick-stemed plants, such as the tomato, corn, dahlia and others, and by boring a hole, enter them, and as the larva develops it feeds on the inside soft tissue of the stem. In time, so much of the supporting structure is removed as to retard the growth and the top weakens and falls over. This condition is readily recognized by the stunted appearance of the plant, which up to that time has been growing rapidly, as the plants are apt to do in the early stage of their growth. By closely examining the stem of the plant in such cases there will be found a hole in the stem, through which the excrementa is passed, and sometimes another hole several inches above it. A drop of carbon bisulphide or, better still, of turpentine, introduced through a slit made in the upper portion of the plant will cause the larva to leave the stalk and never come back. Such treatment is usually satisfactory if the condition is discovered in the very early stage, but is not satisfactory when much damage has already been done. In the latter case it will be found most satisfactory to cut the top of the plant off in the sound tissue below the point of injury, looking to laterals to push out from the axils of the leaves. Always kill the larva when possible.

Should the aphis attack the plants, the various nicotine preparations may

be used with prompt results. In case caterpillars or other leaf chewers attack the plants the arsenate of lead spray works well. For mildew, a solution of Bordeaux Mixture may be used.

Raising Dahlias from Seed. This is quite interesting, as no one can be certain what a seed will produce. All the best new varieties have been raised in this way. Some growers may get one or two good new varieties out of several thousand seedling plants, whole one or two good things may appear among a hundred or more; the uncertainty of the results lends a fascination to this method of raising dahlias.

The seeds should be planted in boxes of good, rich well-prepared soil in March, either in house or greenhouse. In from six to ten days the plants will appear. When these have made two sets of leaves, each plant should be pricked off singley into  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots. They do best in a cool house rather than a warm one, and should be shifted into larger size pots as they become crowded in their growth. After May 10th they can be planted out in their permanent positions, and treated in all respects like dahlias grown from tubers.

#### Dahlia Seed

We have a limited quantity of seed saved from the finest and largest flowers gathered from our large collection, which represents the run of the field in possibilities. As long as the supply lasts we offer it at 50 cents per package.

#### Choice Cactus Dahlias

HIS class is characterized by full, double flowers having long, narrow, incurved or twisted petals, with sharp, divided or fluted points, and with revolute margins, forming a more or less perfect tube. Their effect is devoid of stiffness or formality, and they constitute one of the most fascinating and popular types of the dahlia.

- Ambassador (Broomall). Soft yellow buff, shaded salmon pink. The flowers are of pleasing form and of enormous size. These splendid flowers are held erect on strong stems, are excellent keepers for exhibition purposes and invariably get the prize for the "Largest Dahlia." Can be grown eleven inches and more in diameter ..........\$1.50

- Aurora. One of the finest large dahlias for exhibition; elegant in form; perfect in type and the most exquisite coloring; reddish apricot, suffused flesh-pink, with a slight tinge of yellow at the tips of the petals. .50
- Ballet Girl (Bessie Boston). Very attractive. Orange, splashed and tipped with white. Perfect formation. Fine for exhibition . . . . . . . 1.00



Hybrid Cactus Dahlias

- Etendard de Lyon (Rivoire). The flowers of this unique variety are of the hybrid cactus type, distinct in shape from all others. The petals are broad, curled and wavy and form a flower fully 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep, lacking any suggestion of stiffness or formality. The stems are long and stiff, affording a good support for the flower. The color is a rich, royal purple, slightly tinged with rose and overlaid with carmine, the combination giving a brilliant purplish suffusion difficult to describe. The plant is a good, free bloomer and fine for the garden. .50
- Francis Lobdell (Waite). This variety has now become well known, and is a great favorite with all who grow it. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit and is so sturdy it really needs no support. Large flowers of the cactus type, and are of a most pleasing mallow pink, shading to white in the centre. The best all around garden variety in existence . . . . . . 1.50

- George Walters (Carter). A monster hybrid cactus that took the Gold Medal at the P. P. I. E., 1915, and does so whenever and wherever exhibited. Flowers of 10 inches in diameter are quite common and freely produced on long, erect stems. Color is a beautiful pinkish salmon shading to a

- John Riding (Stredwick). A fine cactus of large size, perfect form, great depth, and deep rich crimson maroon in color. Fine for exhibition.. .50

Lady Swaythling (Keynes). A beautiful salmon-pink, passing to amber in the centre. A large cactus and very free blooming on erect stems... .50

- Madame Eschenauer. A very pretty deep dahlia, yellow at base of the petals, changing to a pale sulphur, suffused and tipped pale lilac..... .35
- Mahogany (Murphy). A real American cactus, dark, velvet-red, with long, narrow cactus petals borne on the end of great stiff stems. One of the rich red shades that makes the sun dance . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00
- Mariposa (Bessie Boston). A perfectly formed hybrid type composed of long, narrow incurved petals which twist and curl so they make an unusual flower. A delightful shade of true pink which is intensified by a deeper colored center. A faint violet suffusion adds to the effect. The veining of the petals heightens the beauty and increases the novelty of the coloring. An absolutely firm, stiff stem, which rises at least a yard out of the foliage. A centre which is regular and perfect throughout the season. Blooms early and keeps full of flowers the entire fall..... 2.00

- Mrs. Edwards (Marean). Of fine type held on strong straight stems. Color, orchid, vigorous grower and free bloomer in all ways . . . . . . . 2.00
- Mrs. Ethel F. T. Smith (Broomall). Creamy white, shading to a lemon tint in the centre. A very large dahlia producing blooms up to 10¾ inches in diameter without disbudding. A profuse bloomer with flowers held well above the foliage on strong stems. Won first prize at Oakland, California, for the largest flower in the show . . . . . . . . . 1.00

- **New Moon** (Burns). A California hybrid cactus type. Color, canary yellow, tipped white. A very free bloomer with straight stems, and possesses all good points for both exhibition and garden decorations . . . . . . 1.00

- Snowdrift (Howard & Smith). A very large, finely formed white cactus, with good stem, and wonderful keeping quality. American type.... .75

- Wodan (Goos & Koenemann). Bold, large flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter; a graceful arrangement of semi-incurved tubular petals of pleasing, delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old gold in the centre.... .35

### Select Decorative Dahlias

THIS class is intermediate between the cactus and the show dahlia. Flowers are large, full to the centre, with broad, flat, incurved or reflexed petals, giving an irregular formation devoid of stiffness and formality. They are all strong, vigorous growers, early and free bloomers.



Amun Ra

American Beauty. One of the most perfect decorative dahlias. Flowers of gigantic size produced on long, heavy stems, well above the foliage. It is a seedling of LeColosse, and has all the vigorous qualities of its parent.

The color is a gorgeous shade of wine crimson. It is the largest crimson dahlia in existence
Amun Ra (Seal). One of the sensational dahlias and a most satisfactory one. The plants are very vigorous, clean and healthy in their growth, branch freely and have long, strong stems. The flowers are of the finest decorative type, immense in size, full to the centre, and the petals are broad and massive. The color is a glorious golden copper deepening to a rich red bronze. It is our preference in the entire list 1.50
Anna Maier (Bessie Boston). A huge decorative with flowers borne well above the foliage on long wiry stems. Color, a pinkish red like old velvet, varying to soft yellowish red towards the centre. An unusual color combination, and the formation of the flower is most attractive .75
Ayesha (Maytrott). Flowers of perfect form and immense size on long, erect stems. Color is soft, pure yellow. One of the best things that has come to us recently. A most satisfactory dahlia for all purposes
Azalea (Bessie Boston). A big bloom formed by many rows of long, narrow petals, giving it an unusually attractive as well as unique shape. The color is soft, creamy yellow, and the outer rows of petals are tinged with pink. Sturdy grower and prolific in flowering
Bazaar (Bessie Boston). The color is a wonderful combination of soft chrome yellow suffused with red. Large flowers with good stems and a very free bloomer
Ben Wilson (Murphy). An exceptionally fine new variety with large flowers on good stems. A full decorative with large, heavy petals of a bright buff, heavily shaded with rich red and tipped yellow. A good plant and fine for garden or exhibition
Billionaire (Stillman). One of the largest flowers yet produced. The color is a beautiful golden orange—vegetable gold—and the petals are very massive and loosely assembled. The plants are medium in height, making good, stout bushes, which are very profuse in flowering. Stems are long and hold the flowers well above the foliage
Breeze Lawn. Fiery vermilion; perfect form with good, full centre. Often over 8 inches in diameter
Byron (Doolittle). This gigantic flower far surpasses Cuban Giant and American Beauty in its size and massiveness. The big, heavy, quilled petals are of a rich, deep wine color and form a flower of great depth. One of the finest of recent introductions and should be in every collection
Cambria (West). A gigantic, full decorative of massive proportions with broad petals of good substance. Color is a rich rose pink toning to lighter and becoming white at the centre. The stems are long and stiff, holding the flower upright, and the plant is a profuse bloomer. One of the best of recent introduction, and stock is still very scarce 1.00
Carmencita (Bessie Boston). A very beautifully formed flower of large size, and a profuse bloomer. Color clear yellow, distinctly penciled with bright scarlet. Plants of good habit with long, strong stems 1.00
Catharine Wilcox (Marean). A flower of refined form and a most attractive color; white, points of the petals tipped cerise. Flowers above medium in size, and the plant a very strong grower and a free bloomer
Champagne (Bessie Boston). Color those delightful, warm autumn shades, varying from a burnished copper to a dull golden champagne and chamois. Stem is heavy and holds the massive flower absolutely upright, and the bushes are plentiful producers of blooms. The largest flower of this well-known raiser. Unusually fine for exhibition 2.00

Charles Stratton (Stratton). A grand exhibition decorative, having been awarded more than sixteen prizes in the State of New Jersey for size and artistic coloring. Color is pale gold, shaded and blended with old rose. By forcing, this dahlia can be made to rival the largest dahlias in exist-

ence, and has the added attraction of being beautiful at the same time.  Long, stiff stems
<b>Charm</b> (Marean). The color is a very pleasing shade of burnt orange shading
to yellow. The flowers are large, on good stiff stems, full to the centre.
A vigorous grower with dark stems and heavy dark green foliage. A
fine garden dahlia
Chieftain (Slocombe): A gigantic flower of the finest form. Extra free
flowering on long, strong stems. Color is a beautiful shade of crimson
marked with pale yellow. An exquisite variety. Plants of the best habit.
Fine for exhibition. Stock scarce
Copper King (Marean). Most wonderful flower of enormous size, held erect
on straight, strong stem, this magnificent bloom has tubular petals of
copper and yellow with distinct reverse of light red. This is one of the finest Marean creations. A prize winner where shown in 1925 5.00
•
<b>Dakota</b> (Marean). An extraordinary exhibition flower, enormous flowers standing erect on stout, strong stems; color is a shade of flame; it is
a powerful flower, distinct and a prize winner. Vigorous grower and a
free bloomer
<b>D. M. Moore</b> (Wilmore). An enormous full flower of a deep velvety maroon.
almost black, with a metallic lustre. Dwarf habit
Don Williams (Doolittle). A seedling of Earl Williams, of a beautiful new
shade of lavender, each petal being tipped snow white. Fine stems, low-
growing plant. Attracts a great deal of attention in exhibitions 2.00
<b>Dorothy Robbins.</b> One of the largest and finest, of a distinct autumn shade,
deep buff, suffused orange red. Blooms are giants on long, upright
stems
Dr. Tevis (Pelicano). One of the largest and most beautiful of all decora-
tive dahlias, averaging 9 to 11 inches in diameter, and borne aloft on
stiff, straight stems of great length. Color a soft, salmon rose, suffused
with old gold, which deepens to golden apricot toward the centre, which
is always good and full. The plant is a vigorous and sturdy grower and a profuse bloomer. A wonderful exhibition sort, and a sure prize
winner
Earle Williams (Doolittle). This massive, giant decorative of perfect form
has been grown as large as 12 inches in diameter, and the plants are
vigorous, stout and very free in bloom. The color is brilliant crim- son striped and tipped white, the whole well distributed, making one
of the most attractive flowers we have. Named in honor of the new
movie star. Scarce
<b>Edith Wooster</b> (Bessie Boston). One of the largest flowers and produced
in marvelous abundance. One of the finest in recent years. The color
is a wonderful blending of golden yellow and sunset red which cannot
be accurately described, but suggests the tea rose combination. The
plant has a firm, upright habit, with the big full flowers on long, erect
stems
Edward le Favour. This is the largest and best of the fancy decorative
dahlias. Flowers are finely formed, frequently measuring 8 to 9 inches
in diameter, deep and full. Color deep yellow ground splashed and
marked with bright red. Plants vigorous and very free flowering. A grand companion to Le Grand Manitou. One of the finest things we
have seen for a long time
FI Dorado (Ressie Roston) The size stem and color of this variety are
of the best, the three most important characteristics in a dahlia. The
immense golden blooms stand erect and look you in the face. The
flower has great depth as well as diameter, and is full of substance.
The plants are vigorous and productive. This was the winner of the
First Prize in the 1922 San Francisco show for the best six dahlias of
California origin
Eva Williams (Fisher & Masson). An exhibition decorative of amethyst color with slight silver shadings, full centre, upright and rigid, free
bloomer, stems good
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- Faith Garibaldi (Bessie Boston). Introduced by Bessie Boston in 1925 and won First Prize for best fifty blooms. This immense, deep rose decorative is a flower of great substance and of perfect formation. It does not require heavy disbudding for immense blooms. The stem is exceptionally strong and carries the flower high above the foliage. The blossoms last indefinitely on the bush and nearly a week in the house. This dahlia has won many prizes in different parts of the country . . . . . . 5.00
- Firelight (Marean). Beautiful large flower, yellow with points of petals tipped orange; splendid long stiff stems. A very fine variety ...... 3.50
- Frances Seaman (Broomall). Silvery rose-pink, large finely formed flowers held erect on fine stems; sure to become a favorite. Height, 3 feet. 2.00

- **G. S. Harvey** (Murphy). Color purplish magenta suffused white; one of the hadsomest color combinations you would wish to see. It can be grown 10 inches; a very deep blossom, extra fine for exhibition . . . . . . . . 3.50

- Howitzer (Bessie Boston). The largest fancy decorative dahlia. Golden yellow splashed and penciled red. Truly a giant and one of the showiest flowers in the garden. The plants are vigorous growers and give an abundance of bloom. One of the best for exhibition . . . . . . 1.50

- John Alden (Hodgens). Royal purple and the best dahlia of its color of any type. Flower large and full, with closed centre throughout the season. Incomparable, long, stout, and leafless stem. Splendid for cutting... .75
- John Lewis Childs (Bessie Boston). One of the best fancy dahlias with large blooms freely produced on sturdy bushes. The color is yellow, splashed and striped with scarlet and often tipped with white . . . . . 1.50

- Kittie Dunlap (Bessie Boston). It is not only a beauty, but has every characteristic which endears it to a dahlia grower. Blooms freely all season, has excellent keeping qualities, long, firm stems, immense size, and great substance. It is one of the delightful shades of the American Beauty rose. The petals are broad but have a slight tendency to roll, the long stems are practically without leaves and it is recommended highly for commercial purposes. Won the first prize for the best fifty blooms, San Francisco, 1922 . . . . . . . . 1.00
- King of Autumn (Hornsveld). The pride of the originator, Mr. H. Hornsveld, of Baarn, Holland. Flowers large, finely formed of big, loose petals and held on long, strong stems. Color a new shade of buff yellow suffused with terra cotta and amber. Blooms from early to late in the season, and is very free. Plants show great vigor in growth with fine, large healthy foliage. No collection complete without this gem..... .50
- Lady Betty (Marean). This lovely dahlia was so named in honor of Judge Marean's wife, being a great favorite selected by her from his thousands of seedlings. It is a very large, finely formed flower, produced on a long, stiff stem, of a most attractive and lovely color. It is a creamy white but a pinkish suffusion is spread as a haze over the flower.......................1.00
- Lake Erie (Stillman). This is without doubt the largest lavender decorative dahlia in existence. The color is a clear deep lavender, while the form is quite flat with heavy, long, flat florets. A very unusual and beautiful

- **Latona** (Hornsveld). One of the new Holland creations which is a great favorite. The fine, large, full flowers of pale yellow, with a tinge of buff and lavender, are borne on stout, erect stems in great abundance..... .50
- Le Toreador (Marean). A true type of crimson color, and of beautiful form; the finest of its color so far produced. It is a very free bloomer having strong wiry stems; at exhibitions it draws and holds attention...... .75

- Mabel B. Taft (Bessie Boston). One of the best of recent introductions and as a cut flower commands attention. The flower is very large, has good depth and is composed of small, peculiarly shaped petals which give it great beauty, as well as massiveness. The color is yellow, suffused with pinkish apricot, lighter in the centre and shading deeper towards the outer petals. It is particularly beautiful under artificial light. The stems are long, straight and stiff. A luxuriant grower and a prize winner.. .75

- M. F. Heaphy (Murphy). A 1925 introduction which was very much admired. Color, maroon or royal purple. Fine growing plant, good stems and free bloomer. A giant massive bloom, fine for exhibition . . . . . 5.00
- Mina Burgle (Burgle). A seedling which originated near Berkeley, California, named for the wife of the originator. Flowers are large, massive and of remarkable beauty. Color is a rich, luminous dark scarlet. Plants vigorous, with long, wiry stems and blooms in great abundance..... .25
- Moloch (Stredwick). Huge flowers with florets flattish and broad at the tips. Color is fiery orange-scarlet throughout. Blooms carried on great long stems. Very striking and attractive. Very fine habit of growth..... .50
- Mons Le Normand (Charmet). A sensational giant of French origin. Flower is a large, shaggy monster with full massive centre, borne on long, stiff stems. Color yellow with points of petals tipped white, sometimes vivid scarlet. Sometimes the bloom is yellow striped and spotted scarlet. . .50

- Mrs. Geo. W. Elkins, Jr. (Root). The flowers are extremely large and deep with full centres, borne on erect stems. It is a free and open grower. The petals are long, pointed, and gracefully twisted. The color is a beautiful old gold, suffused salmon pink with a faint reflex of a rosy pink. A remarkable beauty, and a delight to every grower...... 1.00

- Mrs. John Scheepers (Marean). The flowers are giants among giants, produced on strong stems as stiff as a cane. On opening they are of a clear

golden	prim:	rose	which	ı gradu	ally	change	es to	a	delicate	shade	of	pink
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- Orange Boven. New Holland variety. A warm orange color with good stems and fine keeping qualities; large blooms; a clean cut flower... 1.00
- Our Country (Stillman). The ground color of this wonderful new decorative dahlia is a very deep purple and the florets are heavily tipped with white. It is a mammoth flower, very deep with a never failing centre. The colors run very uniform, and it has never been known to produce solid purple or white flowers, as is so often the case with variegated dahlias. Plant has a very fine vigorous habit of growth . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50

- Polar Snow (Marcan). The late Judge Marcan's sensational pure white decorative, a handsome full deep blossom on a fine long stem, is sure to become very popular. Extra strong healthy plant . . . . . . . . 5.00

- Queen Josephine (Seal). A rich royal purple, suffused with white, with two veins of white running through each petal. The outer petals are of a velvety texture. The blooms stand erect on long, stiff stems, above the tall growing, vigorous bush. Particularly useful for cutting, and used as a background for the new shades of pink lately introduced as Kittie Dunlap, Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, Mrs. Carl Salbach, etc. . . . . . 1.00
- Radio (Sampson). This new variety attracted a great deal of attention in the shows last season. The color blood red edged and tipped with yellow, a color combination that attracts immediate attention. The plant is a strong grower and the immense blooms are held erect on stout rigid stems.. 3.00
- Ralph Blodgett. This is something new and entirely different from other varieties, in color, which is deep orange, with a slight red suffusion and each petal tipped white, very large size and a splendid bloomer..... 1.00
- Robert Treat (Mueller). New American beauty dahlia. The outstanding novelty for 1925, It is the most perfect decorative dahlia yet seen. Its long stems and perfect formation, and the delightful American Beauty Rose color has made it a consistant prize winner, being awarded the Robert Treat Hotel Silver Cup, Newark, N. J., 1923, and the Garden Magazine Sweepstake at the great New York Show, 1924, and also the silver medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia, 1924.......................2.50
- Rookwood (Bessie Boston). This decorative is of an entirely new shade of pink, a pure bright cerise rose, without the faintest tinge of magenta, and is as beautiful under artificial light as the Russell rose. The flowers are immense, with good depth, and are held aloft on splendid straight stems. The bushes grow low and spreading and are always a mass of blooms. The blossoms are true decorative type all season, and give a most distinctive color to the garden . . . . . . . . 1.50
- Rosa Nell (Broomall). A magnificent new dahlia of immense size, and clear carmine rose in color. Petals broad and very numerous, giving a full, heavy flower of the finest form, on excellent long stem. The plant has an ideal habit and is free flowering. A novelty of the greatest merit. 1.00
- Sammie. One of the largest ball-shaped yellow decorative dahlias grown. Color, clear deep primrose yellow; of good substance. Bush 5 to 6 feet .50
- Sampson. A monster flower on good stems. The loosely formed flower is deep yellow, tipped and shaded red. Free flowering. One of the largest varieties in existence, and highly recommended . . . . . . . . . 1.00
- Sanhican's Gem (Fisher & Masson). A grand specimen of a giant decorative. Color is a delightful shade of old rose, thickly suffused with amber

Sanhican's Ruby (Fisher & Masson). A color and bloom that are sure to succeed on the exhibition table. Color is deep shade of "pigeon's blood" suffused with bronze. Petals fluffy and pointed thickly placed to form a very full flower. Has tremendous size and fine stem . . . . . . 1.50

Senorita (Lohrman). Immense blooms of a rich dark red, good stem, invariably a winner of prize for "Largest variety." . . . . . . . . . 1.00

Shudow's Lavender (Bessie Boston). One of the sensational new dahlias which is a decided acquisition. The plants are very robust and tall with delicate lace-like foliage. The stems are long, straight and stiff, supporting the gigantic flower well above the foliage. The flower is a fine, massive, rather flat decorative with the massive petals curled and twisted artistically and the color is a beautiful silvery lavender tinting to white, more marked in the early part of the season, but less as the season advances, and the outer edges near the tips darker. Free bloomer all season and keeps well when cut . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.00

**The Millionaire** (Stillman). A giant of recent introduction and always dependable. The large, open petals give great substance to the flowers which easily reach 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Color a beautiful deli-

- Tommy Atkins (Bessie Boston). This might be described as a dahlia which is different, for there never was such a startling color—flaming scarlet—or as one grower described it, a golden scarlet—so full of metallic lustre that it fairly glistens in the sunshine. There is no dahlia which even resembles it in color. Those who are tired of reds buy it on sight. The name was given it because of its stunning coloring, which is like the British soldier's tunic. It is a variety with all good qualities. The large, deep blossom, is attractively formed, and is not stiff and formal. The centre remains closed until the bushes are cut down by frost. The stem is stiff and it blooms very early and continuously. The plants are of medium height . . . . . . 2.00
- Trentonian (Fisher & Masson). A giant decorative dahlia of a shade that appeals and captivates at one glance and is really symbolic of Autumn. The color is that of an "Indian's skin," a wonderful blending of old gold, amber and coppery bronze, the whole forming a flower of marvelous brilliancy, with a central zone of reddish bronze. The petals are broad and well placed with the appearance of velvet and constitution of leather, making a flower of great lasting qualities. This flower is highly recommended either for garden or exhibition for its size, stem and grand color. Awarded Certificate of Merit at the trial gardens of The Dahlia Society of New Jersey, New Brunswick, N. J., scoring 89 points. One of the most talked of and successful dahlias introduced in 1925, both as a winner in the "Largest Class" and Best Decorative class . . . . . . . . 3.50
- Uncle Sam (Meachen & Sherman). Color orange buff at base of petals, shading to bittersweet pink at tips, all overlaid with a beautiful golden sheen. Centre petals mustard yellow streaked with deep rose pink and beautifully curled and twisted. One of the largest flowers in existence... 2.00
- Vanity Fair (Mastick). Another result of English and Holland hybridization which inherits the best characteristics of each parent. Petals are scarlet red, centre and tips white, base of petals lemon yellow. Stem is long, strong and wiry. The petals have a tendency to whorl which makes it unique and most attractive. An addition to any collection . . . . . . 50

- W. E. Cooper (Bessie Boston). The blossom is huge and carried in profusion on perfectly rigid stalks, and the color is not the least of its attractions, a clear true pink with no suggestion of lavender or mauve. The pink of this dahlia is pleasing and different. This variety has every characteristic to make it worthy of the name, the man who grows the biggest and finest dahlias in Los Angeles . . . . . . . . . 1.50

- William Slocombe (Slocombe). A fine large flower, well formed, of a beautiful shade of canary yellow, shading to deep yellow at the centre. An exceptionally fine flower, carried on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. Flowers measure 10 inches, and do not droop. A prolific bloomer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.00
- Winfield Slocombe (Slocombe). The most beautiful orange colored dahlia to date. The center a beautiful golden shading to burnt orange, giving the entire flower a unique and handsome color. Perfect in form, color, stem and foliage. Produces an abundance of blooms early and late...... 1.00

### Peony-Flowered Dahlias

THIS class had its origin in Holland and was named on account of its resemblance to the Japanese Peony. Flowers are large, on long stems, and have conspicuous open centres around which the large, broad gracefully curled and twisted petals are rather loosely and irregularly arranged. They are devoid of stiffness and formality, and are sometimes referred to as the "Art Dahlias."

- Agnes Boston (Bessie Boston). A rare dahlia and one that is especially fine for exhibition. The color which is unusual is a royal purple toning to white, streaked in fine lines. The flower is a lovely open peony, with long, curly petals, and attains the largest size. We have had the terminal bud with its two laterals all open at the same time, and each over 9 inches in diameter. Without disbudding, it forms wonderful clusters, with the flowers poised upon the stems as gracefully as butterflies...... 3.50
- Attraction (Hornsveld). Large, elegant flowers of a clear lilac-rose color, produced on long, strong stems; a vigorous grower and an exhibition flower and garden dahlia of rare merit. A striking attraction at all shows
- Bertha von Suttner (Hornsveld). This is one of the finest peony dahlias. It received an award of merit at Amsterdam. Very similar to H. Hornsveld, having long stems supporting massive flowers of pleasing form, often over 8 inches in diameter, the beautiful curled and twisted petals, giving a delicate and graceful flower. The color is a beautiful shade of



Peony Dahlias

Black Chief (Meachen & Sherman). A monster flower of very dark velvety maroon almost black, measuring 10 inches. The flowers are borne on very long stems above the foliage. This is one of the most admired dahlias.

- Cardinal Mercier (Stillman). The color of this mammoth new dahlia is a deep flesh pink with slight veins of canary shooting up from the base of the petals in the centre. Then there appears a glistening silvery sheen of the white-flesh peach. In size and form there are very few flowers its equal. Many of them measure without disbudding 9 and 10 inches across. Unrivalled for exhibition . . . . . . . . . 1.50

- **Duchess of Brunswick** (Hornsveld). A large flower of beautiful reddish brown shading from the centre to a rich apricot. Unique in form... .50

- Geisha (Hornsveld). Of strong growth with the rich-colored flowers standing well above the foliage. Gorgeous combination of scarlet and gold, the centre being yellow, which becomes suffused with and deepens to scarlet at the centre of the peculiarly twisted and curled petals, shading off lighter at the edges. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced. Our stock of this variety is unusually fine ............................50
- Gorgeous (Bessie Boston). Could not have a more fitting name. The gorgeous blooms of enormous size and great depth, stand erect on unusually long, stiff stems, making a striking garden plant. Because of their unusual substance, the blossoms are splendid exhibition and cut flowers. The plants grow tall, and the late blooms are as large as the early ones. The color is yellow, shading to bright cerise. This is one of the finest dahlias ever grown . . . . . . . . 2.00

- Isabel Masson (Fisher & Masson). A delightful blend of flesh-pink, old rose and gold, the former predominating. Blooms are freely produced, and assume great proportions, which with a splendid stem and its rare color place it with the best of the exhibition class . . . . . . . . . 1.50

- Madame J. Coissard (Charmet). A very beautiful shade of deep carmine crimson or French purple passing to white at the centre, and more or less overlaid with white. Flowers very large; a very striking variety..... .50
- Maple Leaf (Sheffield). A good size graceful peony with long stem. Color is a varying combination of golden yellow and red in all the varying colors of the brilliant maple leaf touched by frost. One of the most free blooming dahlias we have and the most gorgeous flower in the garden.... .50

- Mrs. Jessie Seal (Gleadell). A fine, large flower of a most attractive bright pink with a golden suffusion in the centre. The petals are large and loosely assembled. Plant very sturdy grower and flower stems long. .50

- Oregon Russet (White). Of huge size and beautiful, informal shape with curling petaloids around center. Early and profuse bloomer with splendid stems, lasting exceptionally well as a cut flower. A distinct and very attractive color hard to describe. The center of flower is a rich golden

- ochre, quickly blending to bronzy salmon and heavily shaded sunset red on outer half of petals. Medium height. A wonderful "wonder".... 2.50
- Pearl Ruggles (Ruggles). One of the 1920 introductions. The flowers are carmine rose suffused on a white ground shading to a light pink at the outer edge of the petals. The bright flowers are poised high out of the bushes on long stems and have the tiny petals curled around the centre, making it a very desirable addition to the peony class. The plants are tall and vigorous. One of the attractive flowers for exhibition.... 1.50

- Queen Esther (Stillman). One of the most beautiful massive flowers of enormous size, of the true peony type with curling centre petals, borne on long, strong stems. Color intense, dazzling deep red (DuBarry)......50

- **Susan Coe.** A splendid flower of perfect form, large size, carried on long stiff wiry stems, a pleasing shade of rose pink, passing to a yellow center, suffused salmon as the season advances. This is an excellent dahlia. 1.50
- Vivandiere (Bessie Boston). Very large blooms with good stems. Color is a beautiful shade of cerise carmine, with a velvety sheen which is very attractive. A very free bloomer and good for exhibition . . . . . . . 1.00

#### Double Show Dahlias

THIS class is a branch of the ball type. The flowers are round, symmetrical and perfectly formed, the petals being regular, cupped or quilled and usually full to the centre. They are early, free and continuous bloomers; the dahlias of our grandmother's gardens.



A Typical Show Dahlia

Dreer's Yellow (Dreer).
This beautiful show dahlia is perfect in having long, form. straight stems which carry the flowers well above the foliage. The flowers open slowly, forming a ball often measuring five to six inches in diameter. The back petals are firm and tight and remain in good condition for several days after the flower is fully opened. The form is the same as that of Dreers' White, and the color is a deep, rich, sulphur yellow .. .50

Estelle Christy. The finest yellow show dahlia. Flowers of the largest size and absolutely perfect in form, on

Gold Medal. Brightest canary yellow striped, penciled and overlaid with vermilion; flowers massive and full, beautifully quilled. A good, free bloomer and a brilliant gem; fine for the garden or exhibition 50
Molalla (Gill Bros.). Large ball shaped blossoms of lemon yellow, tipped with white
Mrs. Gladstone (Hurst). A beautiful, soft, grayish pink of the most perfect form. This is one of the most refined of cut flowers, and has good stems. Good bloomer
Purple Duke. A fine colossal dahlia, a seedling of Grand Duke Alexis, with heavy cup-shaped petals and evenly quilled to the centre, similar to the parent variety. Color is a deep, rich, royal purple which never fails to attract attention
Tom Jones (West). Creamy yellow ground edged and suffused rose. A large, fine flower with shell petals and full high centre. New and distinct. Very fine. True stock still rare
<b>Uncertainty.</b> Varies from white marbled blush and carmine to solid crimsonmaroon on the same plant, with intermediate variegations
Vivian (Comstock). One of the most admired of the new show dahlias. The fine, large regular flowers are white edged with rose pink—a wonderful blend of colors. Looks most refreshing; takes the eye of everyone25
W. W. Rawson (Johnson). An exceptionally fine shaped, massive, large, double flower, often measuring seven inches in diameter; produced on long, stiff stems. The petals are regular and beautifully quilled; color is a pure white delicately overlaid with amethyst blue. A variety that pleases all
Yuban. Yellow, striped and speckled red. Immense bloom
Century and Single Dahlias
THE CENTURY is an improvement on the old-fashioned single dahlia. The centre is always visible and surrounded by one or two rows of large petals, which are more or less symmetrically arranged.

Eckford Century. Very large flowers produced in abundance on long stiff stems. Color is white spotted and penciled with pink and crimson.. .20

General Favorite (Somerhousen). A very beautiful single dahlia with broad, rounded full petals. The color is white with each edge of the petals bordered with a bright orange. Bushy plant and flowers freely. A most unusually fine cut flower from which it takes its name..... .50

Helvetia. White petal with a broad edge of scarlet along each margin.. .75 Rose Beauty (Gill Bros.). A very large flower of great substance on strong, erect stems. Color, deep rich rose suffused with a golden sheen at the 

Rose-Pink Century (Peacock). Flowers of a clear rose-pink color; the plant is a strong grower, an exceptionally free bloomer, on long, stiff stems; 

### Choice Collarette Dahlias

THIS type originated in the Jardin de la Tete d'Or, Lyons, France. The flowers are medium to large in size with open centres and one or more rows of petals and surrounding the center a ring of small modified petals gives the collarette. The collarette is usually of a different color from that of the petals, and the contrasts are quite pleasing.

Ami Cachet. A brilliant orange of large size, with pure yellow collar. Very distinct, and a great favorite .....



Maurice Rivoire

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# Double Pompom Dahlias

THIS class is a miniature form of the show dahlia, having the same round, ball-like form, but much smaller in size, ranging from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. The plants are dwarf (twelve to eighteen inches in height), of branching habit and produce a profusion of flowers that is truly astonishing, filling well the demand for cut flowers.

Aimee (Bessie Boston). A wee flower of bronze; coloring is entirely new and charming. Blooms freely on exceedingly long stems
Amber Queen. Rich, clear amber, shaded apricot, extra free, best for florists' use
Belle of Springfield. The smallest dahlia known; a bright red of the neatest form
Darkest of All (West). Dark velvety maroon, almost black
Douglas Tucker (Keynes). Golden yellow with crimson centre and edges. Very perfect form and abundant bloomer
Eileen (Keynes). A rare pompom. White, tipped with lilac. Perfect formation. Fine for cutting or for the garden. Unusually fine
Glow (Cheal). Rich coral color
Golden Queen (Alexander). The best yellow pompom to date. Finely quilled and perfect flower
Goldie. New. Pure gold in color. A tiny flower of perfect exhibition type, with long, stiff stems making it unexcelled for cutting 1.00
Grus am Wien. Crushed strawberry; a distinct color and form
Helen Cottrell. New. A perfect flower of a light or baby pink50
Johnnie (West). One of the neatest in form and of a rich, dark maroon red.  Very small and fine for the buttonhole
Lilias (Seal). One of the loveliest pompoms. Cream ground heavily suffused with pink with a lilac sheen. Very beautiful
Macbeth (Keynes). The daintiest and loveliest of all pompoms. White tipped pink. Very rare. Perfect formation. Beautiful for garden and cutting
Mike. A charming color of burnt orange, small and good form 1.00

Neatness (West). A creamy tan
Nerissa (Turner). A splendid shade of lovely pink that appeals to every
one. Shows up most pleasing under artificial light. Perfect form; pro-
fuse bloomer and always in great demand
Scarlet Gem. Just as its name implies. Bright scarlet of very fine form25
Snowclad. A fine pearl white, best white pompom
Yellow Gem. Considered the best yellow pompom yet introduced. A strong,
vigorous grower and a remarkably free-bloomer. Good for both exhibi-
tion and cutting

Mixed, Unnamed Dahlias, tubers which have become detached from their names, \$1.50 per dozen. These contain many fine varieties and will give big value for the money.

